HF Happenings

June

31 May to 2 June - Karoo Cultural Festival, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Ceres
1 and 2 - IARU Region 1 CW Field Day; RSGB CW Field Day
2 - Comrades Marathon
6 to 9 - Wacky Wine Weekend, Robertson
7 to 9 - Dr. Livingstone's Bicentenary Carnival and Festival, Livingstone, Zambia
9 - ZS4 Sprint
13 to 16 - Royal MacNab, Lady Grey
15 - Radio Technology in Action, Durban
16 - Youth Day; Father's Day
17 - Public Holiday; World QRP Day
20 to 24 - SARL Top Band QSO Party
21 - Winter Solstice; Schools close
22 and 23 - ARRL Field Day
25 to 27 - GAREC 2013, Zürich
28 to 30 - Ham Radio 2013, Friedrichshafen; Kirkwood Wildlife Festival, Kirkwood
29 and 30 - Christmas in die winter, Tulbagh
27 June to 7 July - National Arts Festival, Grahamstown
28 June to 7 July - Oyster Festival, Knysna
29 June to 2 July - Dr. Livingstone's Bicentenary Fishing Competition, Livingstone, Zambia

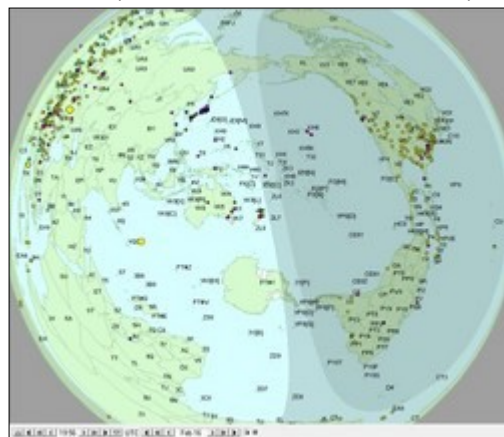## Five Year Amateur Radio Licence

The SARL is still receiving questions about the five year license issues with ICASA (*we listen to the bulletin, but we do not hear what is being said!*). A detailed explanation was received from ICASA and included in SARL News two weeks ago. The ICASA statement is still available on www.sarl.org.za. If you paid for 5 years and have advised ICASA accordingly, the problem will be sorted out even if you have received a license for only this year. This may take several more weeks. It is not necessary to call ICASA.

The SARL has placed the matter on the Agenda of the next ICASA/SARL liaison meeting which is scheduled for mid-June.

ViewProp a terrific new mapping programme

Rick, ZL2HAM, has created ViewProp, a terrific new mapping programme that takes a stream of spots or Reverse Beacon Network reports and plots them on any of a collection of maps from DX Atlas. http://zl2ham.wikispaces.com/

Not only are the receiving stations displayed but the path between them, with colour indicating the band and variable persistence, among other interesting options. It is fascinating to see the different bands opening and closing as the Earth rotates. Both globe and flat map presentations are available in this beta test version. If you would like to help complete the test process before *ViewProp* 1.0 is released, check in on the software's website or join the online discussion group at http://groups.yahoo.com/group/viewprop/

What is happening next weekend?

The IARU Region 1 CW Field Day - 1 and 2 June
The RSGB CW Field Day - 1 and 2 June, www.rsgbcc.org/hf/rules/2013/rnfd.shtml
ZS4 Sprint - 9 June, *page 46 of the 2013 SARL Contest Manual*
World QRP Day - 17 June
SARL Top Band QSO Party - 20 to 24 June, *page 50 of the 2013 SARL Contest Manual*
ARRL Field Day - 22 and 23 June, www.arrl.org/fieldday

Current Summits-on-the-Air (SOTA) activities are announced at www.sotawatch.org
And more SOTA information can be found at www.sota.org.uk

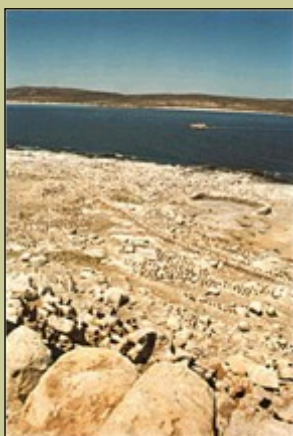## The ZS4 Sprint

This is a fun activity to promote contacts between radio amateurs in the Free State and radio amateurs in Southern African countries. The Sprint is a phone and CW contest on the 40-metre band and is on the air on Sunday 9 June from 14:00 to 15:00 UTC or 16:00 to 17:00 CAT

The exchange for ZS4 stations is a RS(T) report and town name or abbreviation. For all other stations it is a RS(T) report and provincial or country abbreviation.

Scoring - For ZS4: Contacts with stations in ZS4 are worth 1 point and contacts with stations in other ZS call areas or Southern African countries are worth 2 points. For other stations: Contacts with stations in ZS4 are worth 2 points and contacts with stations in own or other ZS call areas (excluding ZS4) or Southern African countries are worth 1 point.

Contacts with the Bloemfontein ARC, ZS4BFN, Vrystaat Radioklub, ZS4B, the Welkom Radio Club, ZS4WRC, or the Sasolburg ARC, ZS4SRK is worth 5 points each, only one contact per station is allowed

Log sheets shall be submitted by 17 June by e-mail to riaanzs4pr@gmail.com with a copy to fwolff@global.co.za. A certificate will be awarded to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd place in the competition.

South African Islands-on-the-Air, part the second

The third IOTA Group is AF-064 Western Cape Province South West group (33° 00 – 34° 55 S 17° 52 – 20° 00 E) and includes Jutten Island - S33 04 58,1 E17 57 15,2; Vondeling Island - S33 09 09,6 E17 58 57,4; Dassen island - S33 25 29,5 E18 05 15,4; Robben island - S33 48 19,0 E18 22 10,5; Seal island in False Bay - S34 08 11,9 E18 34 55,8 and Dyer island - S34 40 52,5 E19 25 07,6 but excludes Duiker and Penguin islands. I only find amateur radio operations on two of the islands in this group.

Jutten Island

Part of the West Coast National Park, Jutten Island is situated at the southern entrance to Saldanha Bay, 800 m from Jut Point. The island covers 46 ha and is fairly flat except for two small hills. The highest point is 60 m above sea level, the highest for any of the West Coast islands. Numerous large boulders are scattered everywhere, while the smaller ones have been packed into walls to facilitate historical guano harvesting. Vegetation is sparse.

Jutten Island supports substantial proportions of the global populations of the African Black Oystercatcher, Kelp Gull and Swift Tern. Other seabirds breeding on this island include Crowned, Cape and Bank Cormorants, as well as Hartlaub's Gulls. A few Leach's Storm Petrels nest in the dry stone walls. Just over 1% of the global African Penguin population nest on Jutten Island.

Vondeling island

Vondeling island (21 ha) is low-lying and rocky, with few beaches. It is in the Atlantic ocean, about 1 km off shore from the West Coast National Park. Boulders are scattered around the coast and a wall runs around the perimeter of the island, with ramps for penguins to access the interior. European Rabbits became extinct at the island in 1992. The island was last occupied in 1962, and penguins and other birds now use the buildings.

The island often supports a large breeding population of Cape Cormorants, and small numbers of Kelp Gulls, Swift Terns, Bank and Crowned Cormorants. It is

---

*Have **YOU** done anything today to Promote **Amateur Radio**?*

Visit www.qsl.net/zs1ron/Elephant Rock to read more about the ZS31ER DXpedition

---

Photo - Marienne de Villiers

(Continued from page 2)

also the breeding site for over 4% of the global African Black Oyster-catcher population, and over 1% of the global African Penguin population.

Dassen Island
Text and photographs by Les Underhill

Dassen Island lies 9 km off the coast, almost directly opposite the village of Yzerfontein. It is 55 km north of Cape Town, about halfway between Table Bay and Saldanha Bay. With an area of 273 ha, it is the second largest of the offshore islands. It is generally flat and sandy, apart from patches of exposed bedrock, and some areas strewn with huge granite boulders.

Photo - Marienne de Villiers

At the start of the 20th century, Dassen Island was home to well over a million African Penguins. At this time, about 600 000-penguin eggs were harvested each year. This rate of utilisation was not sustainable. As the population size declined, the number of eggs decreased steadily, and egg harvests from Dassen Island finally ended in 1967.

Dassen Island from the east. The lighthouse is on the left hand side. Boom Point, where the pelicans breed, is in the right background. © L.G. Underhill, 2000

Another problem for the penguins on Dassen Island are domestic cats that have become feral. Cats are estimated to have killed about 2 000 penguin chicks in 1983. At this time, the penguin population was probably about 7 000 – 8 000 pairs. The cat population has been greatly decreased; by 2000 there were very few left. It has proved extremely difficult to eradicate these last animals. Unless this is done, the cat population, and the predation on seabirds, will increase again. Over the past few years, with reduced cat numbers, the number of breeding penguins has increased. The nest count on Dassen Island in May 2000, a month before the bulk-ore carrier *Treasure* sank, was 15 000; this made this penguin colony top of the league table in size.

Egg harvesting and cats were threats that were especially prevalent on Dassen Island. These birds were also impacted by most of the other factors affecting penguins throughout the range: reduced availability of food through over-fishing, destruction of breeding habitat by the collection of guano during the 19th century and oil pollution. A tiny oil slick that came ashore at one of the main penguin landing beaches on Dassen Island in 1972 oiled about 4 000 penguins. This was the largest number of African Penguins oiled in one incident between 1968, when SANCCOB started, and 1994, when the *Apollo Sea* sank off Dassen Island; in this event, 10 000 birds were oiled, of which about half came from Dassen Island.

White Pelicans have bred on Dassen Island since 1956. In contrast to population trends for most large birds, the size of the pelican population here has increased steadily, and currently about 700 pairs breed, mostly on Boom Point in the

African Penguins *Spheniscus demersus* on the shore of Dassen Island. Photo L.G. Underhill

Part of the White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus* colony at Boom Point on Dassen Island. In the centre, a brownish chick, partly obscured by an adult, is being fed. Photo L.G. Underhill

An adult Leach's Storm Petrel *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, mist netted for ringing on Dassen Island. Photo L.G. Underhill

Dassen Island Lighthouse

northwest on the island. They fly to the mainland to feed. However, in the past few years, they have taken to eating the chicks of Kelp Gulls, Cape Cormorants and Swift Terns.

Dassen Island is one of three South African offshore islands where Leach's Storm Petrel is known to breed. Until 1995, this species was regarded exclusively as a non-breeding migrant from the northern hemisphere. In this year, it was found breeding on Dyer Island. The following year it was demonstrated to be breeding on Dassen Island too. However, Leach's Storm Petrel has probably bred on these islands for many years; for example, one was mistnetted near the centre of Dassen Island in December 1971.

Dassen Island has vast numbers of European Rabbits, introduced by early seafarers as a precaution against being shipwrecked. There is also an impressive population of Angulate Tortoises.

Dassen Island is a reserve of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board. Because of the sensitivity of the island to disturbance, and a variety of logistic problems such as a lack of freshwater, and the difficulties of landing on the island when the sea is rough, there are no visitor facilities. However, the possibility of opening the island to ecotourism, at least on small-scale experimental basis, is currently being explored.

Phil Whittington and Anton Wolfaardt have written a description of the avifauna of Dassen Island. It was published in the December 1999 issue of the ADU journal *Bird Numbers* http://web.uct.ac.za/depts/stats/adu/bn8_2_04.htm

Dassen Island on the web

Susie Moloney worked on the island as a volunteer in January 2001. Read her account of her experiences http://web.uct.ac.za/depts/stats/adu/dass_02.htm

A joint MCM/ADU had a pelican ringing expedition to Dassen Island in January 2002 http://web.uct.ac.za/depts/stats/adu/travel/0202dassen.htm

One of the islands visited by Marienne de Villiers, Janine le Roux and Michelle de Villiers in February 2002 was Dassen Island. They describe their visit as *A trip in time* http://web.uct.ac.za/depts/stats/adu/travel/island-trip1.htm.

Amateur Radio on Dassen Island

I found three references to amateur radio operation from Dassen Island, IOTA AF-064. From 15 to 19 December 1992, ZS1DAS was active from the island and many Cape Town Branch members were involved - Barry, ZS1FJ, Bud, ZS1B, etc.

Then in August 2006, Andrew, ZS1AN, was active as ZS1AN/p for the International Lighthouse and Lightship weekend.

I found a reference to ZS1WRC planning to activate Dassen Island, but cannot find any confirmation on the RSGB IOTA site.

Robben Island
Les Underhill

Jan van Riebeeck was sent to Cape Town by the Dutch East India Company to establish a replenishment station for ships travelling to the East. He arrived on 6 April 1652. He paid his first visit to Robben Island five months later, in Septem-

(Continued from page 4)

ber. His diary records that he returned to the mainland with a good haul of seabird eggs, some penguins and some seals. This was the start of a long process of exploitation, and the beginning of a long history of human impact on Robben Island.

Robben Island is the largest of the islands along the coastline of South Africa. It is 507 ha in area, roughly oval-shaped, and about 2 km in length from north to south. The island is fairly flat, with a few low sandy ridges. The bedrock is a blue slate, eminently suitable for construction. Rock quarried on Robben Island was used by the newly-arrived Dutch settlers to build the castle in Cape Town in the 1660s. The Robben Island lighthouse was built in 1863 on the highest point of the island, called Minto Hill, which is about 30 m above sea level.

Robben Island's proximity to Cape Town had the inevitable result of it becoming the least natural of all the islands along the South African coastline. For three and a half centuries, it has been used for many purposes. First, the seals and seabirds were exploited. Subsequently it has been used for agriculture, for quarrying slate and lime, as a military base to defend the approaches to the port of Cape Town, as a place of isolation for lepers and the mentally disadvantaged, and then as a notorious prison. It is now the Robben Island Museum. Robben Island acquired the status of World Heritage Site in 1999. In spite of all the modifications, the island remains a choice destination for ecotourists.

The original colony of African Penguins on Robben Island was exterminated by about 1800. From then until 1968, when SANCCOB was started, penguins would only have occurred on the island as occasional vagrants. Robben Island was the place where SANCCOB released most oiled penguins after they had been cleaned. They left the island almost immediately, and headed back to their own colonies. One penguin, which had been oiled in 1979 on St Croix Island and brought to SANCCOB for cleaning, was released here and covered the 900 km back to its island in 11 days.

In 1983, penguins recolonised Robben Island. The colony has grown rapidly, and there are now about 13 000 penguins which moult on the island – this means that they regard Robben Island as "home." In May 2000, just before the *Treasure* oil spill, there were 5 500 pairs of penguins on the island, making this the third largest colony for the species. Only the colonies at Dassen Island and St Croix Island were larger.

Apart from the mainland colonies at the Boulders and Stony Point (Bettys Bay), Robben Island provides the most accessible place for people wanting to see the penguins. It is also the best of the three colonies to give an impression of see-

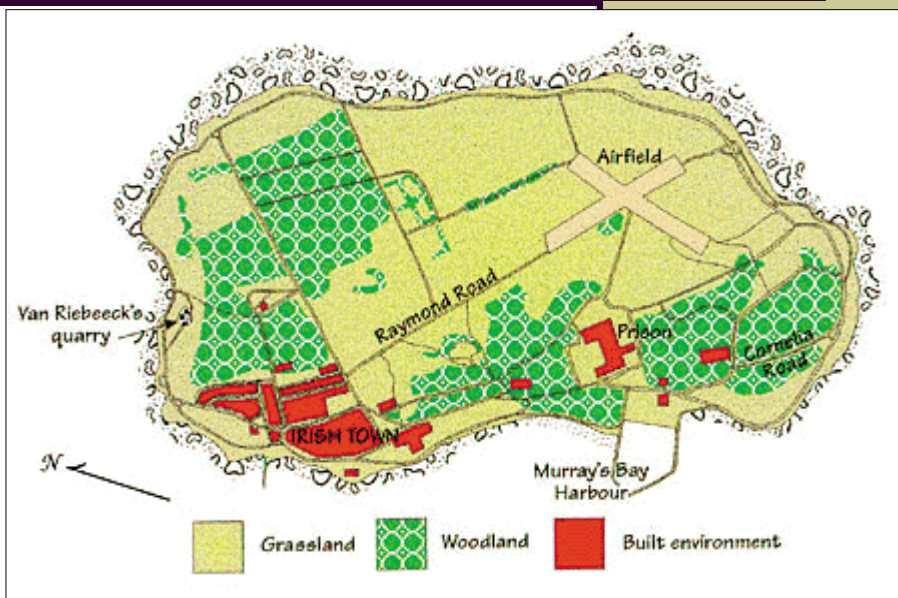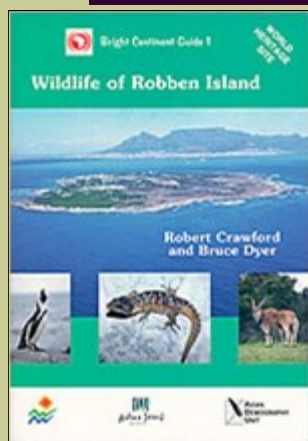Photo L.G. Underhill Robben Island, with Table Mountain in the background.

Wildlife of Robben Island

Robert Crawford
and Bruce Dyer

Ordering information

(Continued from page 5)

ing penguins in their natural breeding environment (the two mainland colonies are not in typical penguin habitat). The ferry service to the Robben Island Museum runs almost hourly, especially in summer; there is enough time within the standard three-and-a-half hour museum tour to give the visitor an opportunity to see the penguins.

Just north of the harbour where the ferry arrives is an excellent hide, which overlooks the main penguin, landing shore. There is also a raised boardwalk from which visitors can almost always see penguins on their nests. From the hide, there are always penguins in view. The section of the island's coastline in front of the hide was the part that was worst impacted by the *Treasure* oil spill in June 2000. Thousands of oiled penguins were removed from this area over a period of several weeks as they came ashore oiled and taken to SANCCOB for cleaning. Many thousands more clean penguins were captured on their nests in the adjacent colony and were translocated to Cape Recife, Port Elizabeth, to prevent them from becoming oiled.

Robben Island is the subject of the first *Bright Continent Guide* published by the Avian Demography Unit. This booklet, by Rob Crawford and Bruce Dyer, provides a valuable overview of the wildlife of the island. There is also a chapter describing the seabirds, whales and dolphins you have a good chance of seeing during the ferry crossing from Cape Town harbour.

Robben Island on the web:
ADU work party to Robben Island on 29-30 November 2000 http://web.uct.ac.za/depts/stats/adu/robben01.htm
Earthwatch Project: "South African Penguins". See also the diaries of each of the teams of volunteers http://web.uct.ac.za/depts/stats/adu/robben01.htm
Avian Demography Unit vehicle on Robben Island
Cape Weavers on Robben Island
Helmeted Guineafowl on Robben Island
Birding highlights of 2001 on Robben Island
Birding highlights of 2002 (so far!) on Robben Island

Amateur radio on Robben Island

I found four references to amateur radio operation from Robben Island, IOTA AF-064. From 26 to 29 January 1996, ZS64RI was active from Robben island—Barry, ZS1FJ, Bud, ZS1B, etc. Then from 22 and 23 August 1996, ZS1ESC/L were active for the International Lighthouse and Lightship weekend. In April 2003, ZS1RBN was active from the island. And the last reference is in 2006 and 2007, when ZS1RBI was active for the International Lighthouse and Lightship weekend.

So for the International Lighthouse and Lightship weekend in August, the ZS6 radio amateurs can have a look at activating the lighthouses on Dassen Island and Robben Island!

In the next HF Happenings, I will look at IOTA AF-077 and IOTA AF-079.

Robben Island Lighthouse

African DX

Mozambique, C9. Gerard, ZS6AYU, will be active as C91GR from Bilene between 28 May and 1 June. Activity will be holiday style on CW only using a Cushcraft R7000 vertical and 350 - 400 watts. Operations will between 16:00 – 05:00 UTC. QSL via ZS6AYU, direct or by the Bureau.

(Continued from page 6)

Ghana, 9G. Hans, PB2T, will be in Accra, Ghana, as part of the team presenting the Amateur Radio Administrative Course and will be active as 9G5AA as time allows between 2 and 7 June. QSL via PB2T, also OQRS.

Namibia, V5. Operator Hans, DF2UU, and Hardy, DF3GY, will be active as V55V from the QTH of Martin, V51W, in Omaruru during the IARU Region 1 SSB Field Day (7 and 8 September) and the Worked All Europe DX SSB Contest (14 and 15 September). QSL via DJ8VC, by the Bureau or direct. Activity outside of the contest will be on 160 - 6 metres using CW and SSB.

Mozambique, C8 (Attention Prefix Hunters!). An international team of operators will be active as C82DX during mid-October. Operators mentioned are Doug, N1DG, Tom, N4XP, Jose, CT1EEB, Franz, DJ9ZB, Massimo, I8NHJ, Mike, N6MZ, Dave, WB4JTT, Charles, W6OAT, Chris, ZS6EZ, Tjerk, ZS6P, and Chris, ZS6RI. Activity will be on 160 - 10 metres. More details are forthcoming, and a web page is currently under construction at http://c82dx.com

African Islands

IOTA AF-109. Photos and video are now available online for the recent SU8N Nelson's Island and World Lighthouse DXpedition (WLOTA 2694) by the Egyptian Radio Amateurs Society. A short video on YouTube can be seen at www.youtube.com/watch?v=l600euAOeOw&feature=youtu.be. Visit the ERASD Facebook page at www.facebook.com/erasdnet/photos_stream. The QSL Manager is SM5AQD (see QRZ.com).

D4, Cape Verde. Harald, DF2WO, plans another activity as D44TWO from 3 to 20 June. He will be operating HF holiday-style using CW and SSB. QSL via M0OXO (OQRS). http://www.m0oxo.com/oqrs/
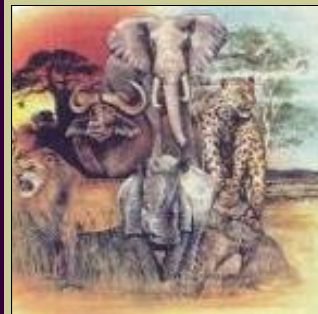
DXCC News

E51WL – North Cook Island. Please Note - The operator is a native there, and his call sign was previously ZK1WL, which was approved for DXCC previously, so this is just a change in call sign. If anyone had this contact rejected in a recent submission, send an e-mail to bmoore@arrl.org for an update to your record.

The Most Travelled Watch in the World

The watch would visit as many different countries (DXCC Entities) as possible, being photographed and the record of journey will remain in public domain. If you intend to visit one or more DXCC entities in the near or distant future and do not mind taking our watch with you, then we would be not only grateful, but happy to make a donation toward your DXCC project". For further information please visit http://clockmaker.com.au/the-most-travelled-watch-in-the-world.html or e-mail Nick, VK2DX at nick@clockmaker.com.au

The P5 Project

Paul, N6PSE, and David, AH6HY, have received visas to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) in June. Plans are to "present and discuss our proposal for a major DXpedition, involving two teams of twelve members each to operate consecutively over a thirty day operation" and to "visit and evaluate possible venues for the DXpedition". The complete announcement is available at www.intrepid-dx.com/p5/news.php

Contest Calendar

NCCC RTTY Sprint
01:30 - 02:00 UTC 31 May
Mode: RTTY
Bands: (see rules)
Classes: (none)
Exchange: (see rules)
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
Submit logs by: 2 June 2013
E-mail logs to: (none)
Post log summary at:
www.3830scores.com/
Mail logs to: (none)
Find rules at:
www.ncccsprint.com/rules.html

NCCC Sprint Ladder
02:30 - 03:00 UTC 31 May
Mode: CW
Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15 m
Classes: Single Op
Max power: 100 watts
Exchange: (see rules)
Work stations: Once per band
QSO Points: NA station: 1 point per QSO; non-NA station: 1 point per QSO with an NA station
Multipliers: Each US state (including KL7 and KH6) once per band; Each VE province once per band; Each North American country (except W/VE) once per band
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
Submit logs by: 2 June 2013
E-mail logs to: (none)
Post log summary at:
www.3830scores.com
Mail logs to: (none)
Find rules at:
www.ncccsprint.com/rules.html

10-10 International Open Season PSK Contest
00:00 UTC 1 June to 24:00 UTC 2 June
Mode: PSK31
Bands: 10 m Only
Classes: Individual; Club; QRP
Max power: non-QRP: 50 watts; QRP: 5 watts

Exchange: Name and state, province or country and organization membership numbers
QSO Points: (see rules)
Multipliers: (none)
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points
Submit logs by: 17 June 2013
E-mail logs to:
tentencontest@roadrunner.com
Mail logs to: Dan Morris, KZ3T, 131 Valencia Lane, Statsville, NC 28625, USA
Find rules at: http://www.ten-ten.org/oseason/oseason.html

DigiFest
04:00 - 12:00 UTC, 20:00 UTC 1 June to 04:00 UTC 2 June and 12:00 - 20:00 UTC 2 June
Mode: RTTY75, BPSK63, MFSK16, HELLSCHREIBER, OLIVIA
Bands: 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m
Classes: SOAB, All Modes – 8 or 24 – low or high; SOAB, Single Mode – 8 or 24 – low or high; Single Op Single Band, All Modes – 8 or 24 – low or high; Multi-Op Single Transmitter
Max power: High: 1 000 watts; Low: 100 watts
Exchange: RST and 4-character grid square
Work stations: Once per band per mode
QSO Points: 1 QSO point per km between stations
Multipliers: Each grid square once
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
Submit logs by: 9 June 2013
E-mail logs to:
digifest_robot@mixw.net
Upload log at: http://mixw.net/misc/DigiFest/digifest_log.php
Mail logs to: (none)
Find rules at: http://www.mixw.net/misc/DigiFest/rulese2013.html

Wake-Up! QRP Sprint

06:00 – 06:29 UTC, 06:30 – 06:59 UTC, 07:00 – 07:29 UTC and 07:30 – 08:00 UTC 1 June
Mode: CW
Bands: 40, 20m
Classes: (none)
Max power: 5 watts
Exchange: RST and Serial No. and suffix of previous QSO ("QRP" for 1st QSO)
Work stations: Once per band per period
QSO Points: 1 point per km
Multipliers: 1 point per new station worked on each band
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total multiplier points
Submit logs by: 8 June 2013
E-mail logs to: ru-qrp-club@mail.ru
Mail logs to: (none)
Find rules at: http://qrp.ru/contest/wakeup/333-wakeup-eng

Maritimes QSO Party
12:00 - 24:00 UTC 1 June
Mode: CW, Phone
Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10, 6, 2 m
Classes: Fixed Single Op – CW, phone or mixed; Mobile/Rover; Multi-Op
Exchange: MAR: county; non-MAR: State, province or country
Work stations: Once per band per mode per county
QSO Points: 1 point per phone QSO; 2 points per CW QSO; Bonus: 100 points per QSO with VE9MCC, VA1MCC, or VY2MCC
Multipliers: MAR: Each state, province, DXCC country once per band per mode; non-MAR: Each MAR county once per band per mode
Score Calculation: Total score = (total QSO points x total mults) and bonus points
Submit logs by: 1 July 2013
E-mail logs to: va1mcc@rac.ca
Mail logs to: Bruce Wade, 1610 Cow Bay Rd., Cow Bay, NS B3G 1L1, Canada
Find rules at:
www.maritimecontestclub.com/images/2013_MQP_Rules.pdf

SEANET Contest
12:00 UTC 1 June to 12:00 UTC 2 June
Mode: CW, Phone, RTTY
Bands: 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m
Classes: Single Op; M/S
Exchange: RS(T) and serial no
Work stations: Once per band
QSO Points: 1 point per QSO
Multipliers: SEANET: Each DXCC country once per band; non-SEANET: Each SEANET DXCC country once per band
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
Submit logs by: 1 July 2013
E-mail logs to: seanet@arion.ocn.ne.jp
Mail logs to: SEANET Contest 2013, 1-1-3-202, Azabudai Minato-ku, Tokyo, 106-0041, Japan
Find rules at: http://www5.big.or.jp/~ja1rju/flash_seanet-2013_doc-5.html

IARU Region 1 CW Field Day
15:00 UTC 1 June to 14:59 UTC 2 June
Mode: CW
Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m
Classes: (see your national society rules)
Exchange: RST and serial no
Submit logs by: 30 June 2013
E-mail logs to: (see your national society rules)
Mail logs to: Your national society
Find rules at: Your national society web site

RSGB National Field Day
15:00 UTC 1 June to 15:00 UTC 2 June
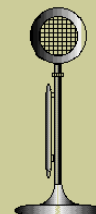Mode: CW
Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m
Classes: Open; Restricted; Low Power
Max operating hours: Open/Restricted: 24 hours; Low Power: 12 hours
Max power: non-LP: 100 watts; LP: 10 watts
Exchange: RST and serial no
QSO Points: 2 points per QSO with fixed EU stations; 3 points per QSO with fixed non-EU stations; 4 points per QSO with portable/mobile EU stations; 6 points per QSO with portable/mobile

(Continued from page 9)

non-EU stations; Double QSO points on 160 and 10 m
Multipliers: (none)
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points
Submit logs by: 18 June 2013
Upload log at: www.rsgbcc.org/cgi-bin/hfenter.pl
Mail logs to: RSGB G3UFY, 77 Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey CR7 7AF, England
Find rules at: www.rsgbcc.org/hf/rules/2013/rnfd.shtml

Alabama QSO Party
16:00 UTC 1 June to 04:00 UTC 2 June
Mode: CW, SSB
Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m
Classes: Single Op - CW, SSB or mixed - QRP, low or high; M/S - CW, SSB or mixed - QRP, low or high; M/M - CW, SSB or mixed - QRP, low or high; Mobile Single Op - CW, SSB or mixed - QRP, low or high; Mobile Single Op and Driver - CW, SSB or mixed - QRP, low or high; Mobile Multi-Op - CW, SSB or mixed - QRP, low or high; Rover Single Op - CW, SSB or mixed - QRP, low or high; Rover M/S - CW, SSB or mixed - QRP, low or high; Rover M/M - CW, SSB or mixed - QRP, low or high
Max power: HP: >150 watts; LP: 150 watts; QRP: 5 watts

Exchange: AL: RS(T) and County; non-AL: RS(T) and state, province or "DX"
QSO Points: 1 points per phone QSO; 2 points per CW QSO
Multipliers: AL Stations: Each state, VE province/territory once per mode; non-AL Stations: Each AL county once per mode
Score Calculation: Total score = total QSO points x total mults
Submit logs by: 1 July 2013
E-mail logs to: logs@alabamaqsoparty.org
Mail logs to: Jim Johnson, KC4HW, 6274 South Country Road 49, Slocomb, Al 36375-5528, USA
Find rules at: www.alabamaqsoparty.org/2013/2013Rules.pdf

RSGB 80m Club Championship, Data
19:00 - 20:30 UTC 3 June
Mode: RTTY, PSK
Bands: 80 m Only
Classes: (none)
Exchange: RST and serial no
QSO Points: 1 point per QSO
Multipliers: (none)
Score Calculation: (see rules)
Submit logs by: 23:59 UTC 10 June 2013
Upload log at: http://www.vhfcc.org/cgi-bin/hfenter.pl
Mail logs to: (none)
Find rules at: http://www.rsgbcc.org/hf/rules/2013/r80mcc.shtml

Next Week's Contest

ARS Spartan Sprint, 01:00 - 03:00 UTC 4 June
NCCC Sprint Ladder, 02:30 - 03:00 UTC 7 June
HA3NS Sprint Memorial Contest, 17:30 - 18:00 UTC (40 m) and 18:00 - 18:30 UTC 7 June (80 m)
DRCG Long Distance RTTY Contest, 00:00 – 07:59 UTC, 16:00 - 23:59 UTC 8 June and 08:00 – 15:59 UTC 9 June
VK Shires Contest, 06:00 UTC 8 June to 06:00 UTC 9 June
Asia-Pacific Sprint, SSB, 11:00 - 13:00 UTC 8 June
SKCC Weekend Sprintathon, 12:00 UTC 8 June to 24:00 UTC 9 June
Portugal Day Contest, 12:00 UTC 8 June to 11:59 UTC 9 June
GACW WWSA CW DX Contest, 15:00 UTC 8 June to 15:00 UTC 9 June
REF DDFM 6m Contest, 16:00 UTC 8 June to 16:00 UTC 9 June
ARRL June VHF Contest, 18:00 UTC 8 June to 02:59 UTC 10 June

HF Happenings

New LoTW Software Available

Last week the ARRL Letter and Web page reported, "After much testing, the ARRL will release a new version of Trusted QSL, the open-source development project responsible for developing and maintaining the three Logbook of the World (LoTW) client side applications: TQSL, TQSLCert and the TrustedQSL library. After six weeks of public beta testing, version 1.14 is ready for official release and will be available for download from the ARRL website beginning Monday 20 May." For details on improvements, see www.arrl.org/news/arrl-announces-new-version-of-LoTW-software

However, on 21 May, the ARRL reported that they found three defects in the software:

• Incorrect behaviour when the user specifies the wrong ITU zone
• Incorrect behaviour when TQSL is invoked via command line without the –l switch present
• Incorrect behaviour when processing an ADIF file containing duplicate QSOs when TQSL is running on MacOS

These defects have been corrected, but they must test the corrected version before publicly releasing it. Expect the public release within the next 10 days (by the end of the month). For more details and the download for the fixed version, go to http://www.arrl.org/logbook-of-the-world

Don't talk to me right now... I was up all night keeping my parents awake and I'm an absolutely EXHAUSTED...

R2FUNNY

Guptensia Waterkloofus

History This Week for the week starting 27 May

1869 - Voting Machine patented by Thomas Edison
1879 - First electric railway opens at Berlin Trades Exposition
1883 - T. A. Edison received a series of patents including the "Manufacture of Incandescing Electric Lamps"
1884 - A patent for "flaked cereal" was applied for by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg
1896 - First car accident occurs, Henry Wells hit a bicyclist (NYC)
1910 - First round trip flight over the English Channel (C.S. Rolls, England)
1919 - Oil was struck at England's first inland oilwell at Hardstoft near Tibshelf, in Derbyshire
1928 - The first US television station WGY began broadcasting regular programmes
2013 - South Africa gets a new national bird, *Guptensia Waterkloofus,* it lands anywhere!!